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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 1.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

NO. 46.

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For the Hartford Herald.

HEART FLOWERS.

From Friends by the Way.

BY MABELLE.

There are flowers bright flowers in this heart
of mine,
Panned by the breezes of love divine,
Living for eye in their exquisite bloom,
Throbbing around us their sweet perfume,
Sparkling with drops that begin the flowers
of amaranth beauty, in heaven's own bower,
And cherished with care by the heart's own
tear;

Would ye ask, would ye ask "how came they
there?"

Friends by the way, as they gently smiled, -
Have breathed love's words to earth's weary
child:

Fright with hope was each tone that fell,
And the angels gathered its meaning well,
Each word that fell, with a magic power,
The angels have changed to a fable flower,
Panicked its hues from the rainbow's wing,
And it gave the soul an eternal spring.

Yet think ye they bloom for themselves alone?
Is their fragrant breath to the world unknown?

They hallow all even fervent player,

Will ya ask, will ya ask why they're blooming
there?

Why riseth the day star in splendor so bright
From his mountain home, bathing it high,
The sleeping earth and the foam-tidow's crest,
Mirroring his form on the ocean's breast?
Ask ye the birds, when they sweetly chime
Their matin songs in the summer time,
And sportively hurry from spray to spray,
If they warble alone for themselves all day;
And soft as a unto world their numbers flow.

"We are singing to gladden the vale of woe!"

Ask ye the moon when her silvery sheen,
Where the sun's warm light hath played, is
seen;

Or the radiant stars as they ride so high,
And sparkle with silver across the sky.

From each rolling sphere will, the answer be:

"Nocturnal shone thy for God and thee."

From the flowers that adorn the roul aisle

Sweet odors, like songs to the upper skies

Floating afar through those arched broad,

They're shedding their sweet at the feet of God,

May the cheering light of eternal day

Illumine the path of each friend by the way?"

From the depth of each spirit spring fragrant
flowers

Like those that regale my lonely hours.

THE BLACK TULIP.

BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
Author of the "Count of Monte Cristo,"
"The Three Musketeers," "Twenty
Years After," "Brigandine," the
"Son of Athos," "Louise la
Vagabond," "The Iron
Mask," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XVI.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

The worthy master Gypries, as the reader may have seen, was far from sharing the kindly feeling of his daughter for the godson of Cornelius De Witte.

There being only five prisoners at Levestein, the post of master was not a very onerous one, but rather a sort of sinecure, given after a long period of service.

But the worthy master, in his zeal, had magnified with all the power of his imagination, the importance of his office.

To him Cornelius had swelled to the gigantic proportions of a criminal of the first order. He looked upon him, therefore, as the most dangerous of all his prisoners. He watched all his steps, and always spoke to him with an angry countenance; punished him for what he called his dreadful rebellion against such a clement prince as the Stadholder.

Three times a day he entered Van Baerle's cell, expecting to find him trespassing; but Cornelius had ceased to correspond, since his correspondent was at hand. It is even probable that if Cornelius had obtained his full liberty, with permission to go wherever he liked, the prison, with Rosa and his bulls, would have appeared to him preferable to any other habitation in the world without Rosa and his bulls.

Rosa, in fact, had promised to come and see him every evening, and from the first evening she had kept her word.

On the following evening she went up as before, with the same mysteriousness and the same precaution. Only she had this time resolved within herself not to approach too near the grating. In order, however, to engage Van Baerle in a conversation from the very first, which would seriously occupy his attention, she tendered to him through the grating the three bulls, which were still wrapped up in the same paper.

But to the great astonishment of Rosa, Van Baerle pushed back her white hand with the tip of his fingers.

The young man had been considering about the matter,

"Listen to me," he said. "I think we should risk too much by embarking our whole fortune in one ship. Only think, my dear Rosa, that the question is to carry out an enterprise, which until now has been considered impossible, namely, that of making the grand Black Tulip flower.

Let us, therefore, take every precaution possible, so that, in case of a failure, we may not have anything to reprove ourselves with. I will now tell you the way I have traced out for us."

Rosa was all attention to what he would say, much more on account of the importance which the unfortunate tulip-fancier attached to it, than that she felt interested in the matter herself.

"I will explain to you, Rosa," he said. "I dare say you will have in this fortress a small garden, or some court-yard, or

if not that, at least some terrace."

"We have a very fine garden," said Rosa, "it runs along the edge of the Wall, and is full of fine old trees."

"Could you bring me some soil from the garden, that I may judge?"

"I will-to-morrow."

"Take come from a sandy spot, and some from a shady, so that I may judge of its properties in a dry and in a moist state."

"Be assured I shall."

"After having chosen the soil, and, if it is necessary, modified it, we will divide our three suckers; you will take one and plant it, on the day that I will tell you, in the soil chosen by me. It is to you to flower, if you tend it according to my directions."

"I will not lose sight of it for a minute."

"You will give me another, which I will try to grow here in my cell, and which will help me to beguile those long weary hours when I cannot see you. I confess to you I have very little hope for the latter one, and I look beforehand on this unfortunate bulb as sacrificed to my selfishness. However, the sun sometimes visits me. I will, besides, try to convert everything into an artificial help, even the heat and ashes of my pipe; and lastly, we, or rather you, will keep in reserve the third sucker our last resource, in case our first two experiments should prove a failure. In this manner, my dear Rosa, it is impossible that we should not succeed in gaining the hundred thousand guilders for your marriage portion; and how dearly shall we enjoy that supreme happiness of seeing our work brought to a successful issue!"

"I know it all now," said Rosa. "I will bring you the soil to-morrow, and you will choose it for your bulb and for mine. As to that in which yours is to grow, I shall have several journeys to convey it to you, as I cannot bring much with a time."

"There is no hurry for it, dear Rosa; our tulips need not be put in the ground for a month at least. So you see we have plenty of time before us. Only I hope that, in planting your bulb, you will strictly follow all my instructions."

"I promise you I will."

"And when you have once planted it, you will communicate to me all the circumstances which may interest our nursing; such as change of weather, footprints on the walks, or footprints in the borders You will listen at night whether our garden is not resorted to by cats. A couple of those untoward animals laid waste two of my borders at Dord."

"I will listen."

"On moonlight nights. Have you ever looked at your garden, my dear child?"

"The window of my sleeping room overlooks it."

"Well, on moonlight nights you will observe whether any rats come out from the holes in the wall. The rats are most mischievous by their gnawing everything and I have heard an unfortunate tulip-grower complain most bitterly of Noah, for having put a couple of rats in the ark."

"I will observe, and if there are cats or rats—"

"You will apprise me of it—that's right.

And, moreover," Van Baerle, having become mistrustful in his captivity, continued, "there is an animal much more to be feared than the cat or the rat."

"What animal?"

"Man. You comprehend, my dear Rosa, a man may steal a guilfer, and risk the prison for such a triffe, and consequently, it is much more likely that some one might steal a hundred thousand guilders."

"No one ever enters the garden but myself."

"Thank you, thank you, my dear Rosa. All the joy of my life is still to come from you."

And as the lips of Van Baerle approached the grating with the same ardor as the day before, and as, moreover, the hour for retiring had struck, Rosa drew back her head, and stretched out her hand.

In this pretty little hand, of which the coquettish damsel was particularly proud, was the bulb.

Cornelius kissed most tenderly the tips of her fingers. Did he do so because his hand kept one of the bulbs of the Grand Black Tulip, or because this hand was Rosa's? We shall leave this point to the decision of wiser heads than ours.

Rosa withdrew with the two other suckers, pressing them to her heart.

Cornelius kissed most tenderly the tips of her fingers. Did he do so because his hand kept one of the bulbs of the Grand Black Tulip, or because she had them Rosa?

"Yes, yes, and I am as anxious as you are, Rosa, that you should learn to read. When shall we begin?"

"At once."

"No, to-morrow."

"Why to-morrow?"

"Because, to-day our hour is expired, and I must leave you."

"Already? but what shall we read?"

"Oh!" said Rosa, "I have a book, a book which I hope will bring us luck."

"To-morrow, then."

"Yes, to-morrow."

On the following evening, Rosa returned with the book of Cornelius De Witte.

[Continued next week.]

river mud; a mixture which formed an excellent soil.

Then at the beginning of April, he planted his first sucker in that ing.

Not a day passed on which Rosa did not come to have her chat with Cornelius.

The tulips, concerning whose cultivation Rosa was taught all the mysteries of the art, formed the principal topic of the conversation; but, interesting as the subject was, people cannot always talk about tulips.

They, therefore, began to chat also about other things, and the tulip-fancier found out, to his great astonishment, what a vast range of subjects a conversation may embrace.

Only Rosa had made it a habit to keep her pretty face invariably six inches distant from the grating, having, perhaps, become mistrustful of herself.

There was one thing especially which gave Cornelius almost as much anxiety as his bulb—a subject to which he always returned—the dependence of Rosa on her father. Indeed, Van Baerle's happiness depended on the whim of this man. He might one day find Levestein dull, or the air of the place unhealthy, or the girl bad; and leave the fortress, and take his daughter with him, when Cornelius and Rosa would be separated.

"Of what use would the carrier-pigeons then?" said Cornelius to Rosa, "as you, my dear girl, would not be able to read what I should write to you, nor to write to me your thoughts in return."

"Well," answered Rosa, who, in her heart, was as much afraid of a separation as Cornelius himself, "we have one hour every evening, let us make a good use of it."

"I don't think we make such a bad use of it as it is."

"Let me employ it even better," said Rosa, smiling. "Teach me to read and write. I shall make the best of your lessons, believe me; and in this way, we shall never be separated any more, except by our own will."

"Oh, then, we have an eternity before us," said Cornelius.

Rosa smiled, and quietly shrugged her shoulders.

"I promise you I will."

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THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers

JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOV., 17, 1875.

RAMBLING FOR NOTIFICATION.

Of course we are under several obligations (?) to the *Southern Agriculturalist*, and *Hartford Herald*, for copying our articles, and not giving us credit thereto. It is an occasion when to be so noticed makes one feel good—in a horn. We are not in the habit of tearing up printing off-sets, and making "use" of Editors, but some good looking man will get hurt at this foolishness yet—*Flemingsburg Rambler*.

When a newspaper publisher is so hard run for expeditors to draw attention to himself as the *Flemingsburg Rambler*, we feel it to be a duty, if not a charitable act, to give him a "notice" free of charge. The idea of any respectable paper, whose editor makes a pretense of having a moderate share of brains, copying an article from the above sheet is simply ridiculous. We have no recollection of ever seeing an article in that paper, and did not believe the "editor" capable of producing anything superior to a smutty puff of a second-class bar-room. This is the first time we have been accused of plagiarism, but when we do get in the humor for stealing, we will go where there is something to be had.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The recent disaster to the shipping of the United States has caused a fearful destruction of life. The sinking of the steamer *Pacific* between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, on the night of the 4th, by collision with some unknown vessel, caused the loss of two hundred persons; all on board sinking with the ship or perishing from exposure, with but a single exception. The *Pacific* was very old, and valued at \$100,000, cargo \$25,000.

The burning of the steamer City of Waco, plying between New York and Galveston, occurred on the morning of the 9th, while at anchor off the bar at Galveston. The crew and passengers, numbering fifty in all, took to the boats, and, as the sea was running high, were driven seaward, and have not been heard of. It is reported the steamship was struck by lightning; but, as she had on board considerable quantities of oils and other inflammable material, it is thought by many that the fire originated on board and not from lightning. The vessel was valued at \$250,000 and the cargo at \$100,000.

It is feared that two brigs and two schooners, belonging to the port of Boston, are lost with all on board,

The ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked on Goose Island on the 7th. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

of their magnitude and brilliancy.

At the last Presidential election, Grant's majority in Ohio was 37,531. At the election last month the majority for Hayes Republican candidate for Governor, was 5,549.

Grant's majority in Pennsylvania was 137,548. Two years ago, the majority for Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor, was 34,368, and at the last election it was less than one-half that number.

Wisconsin gave Grant a majority of 18,430. Last week the race was a close one, and one Democratic State officer was chosen.

In 1872, Massachusetts gave Grant a majority of 74,212. Last year, with the exception of Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who received a plurality of 7,032 votes, the Republican candidates for the various State offices were elected by an average majority of 12,000. This year the Republican candidate for Governor (whose plurality over Gaston is only 5,000) received nearly 6,000 votes less than did Talbot, who was defeated for the same position last year.

In 1872, Dix, Republican, was elected Governor of New York by a majority of 54,451. Last year Tilden, Democrat, completely revolutionized things, and was elected Governor by 50,000, but this year the Democrats had the ring thieves to fight, (who were rich and powerful) and the majority was reduced to 18,000. New York will roll up a heavy Democratic majority next year.

Grant carried Mississippi by a majority of 34,887, but that State has been "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

Democratic majority in New York about 18,000. The Legislature is Republican.

Pennsylvania re-elected Hartranft, Republican, by a majority of 14,510. Massachusetts elected Rice, Republican, Governor, by a plurality of 5,277.

In New Jersey the Republicans elected a majority of the Legislature. Maryland elected Carroll, Democrat, by a majority of about 8,000. Legislature Democratic.

Minnesota elected Pillsbury, Republican, Governor, by a majority of 10,000. Legislature largely Republican.

Wisconsin the Republican State ticket was elected by a majority of about 5,000. Legislature largely Republican.

Mississippi elected a Democratic State Treasurer by a majority of about 10,000. An entire Democratic delegation elected to Congress. Legislature largely Democratic.

Democratic Legislature elected in Virginia.

Kansas, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois Republican.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

ENNIS, TEXAS, Nov. 8th, 1875.

EDITOR HERALD.—Knowing the interest that is taken by your many readers in the State of Texas, and as I am now in the central part of the favorite section of the State, I accept your kind invitation and will fill you a column with the results of my observation, and will endeavor to make my remarks as practical as possible.

I have been in the last two weeks over the greater portion of Ellis County. There are many magnificent farms in a high state of cultivation, and the residences have a very home-like and substantial look.

Stock raising here, as elsewhere in Texas, is the money-making business.

A man owning five hundred head of cattle, has an income of \$1,500 or \$2,000 from the legitimate increase of his herd, and if he is a shrewd cattle thief, and there are a few smaller herders near him, he can easily double that amount. Under the old regime these freebooters of the plains swept the prairie on their tireless Mustangs by night, and woe to the small farmer's cows and calves who strayed without mark, for before sunrise the calves had found stepmothers in the freebooter's herd. But their day has about gone by here, and they either settle down to honest cattle raising or go farther west where they will not have their feeding grounds cut up by the industrious agriculturist. But they yet come to the Central road to ship their stock, and every day one sees droves of shipping cattle coming in, attended by the "cowboys," and the old typical Texans, with their huge broad "Mexicana" hat or "Sombrero" with its snake band; high boots with folding tops; short jacket; red sash, and velvet pants, with cut fringe down the outside seam four or five inches long, and with faces and beards snubbed until the word "bronzed" is but feebly expressive.

This system, which is a remnant of the dark ages, has no counterpart,

unless in the bloody Inquisition of Spain, which, taking into consideration the distance of time, shows the grand jury system of Christendom in a darker light than even that disgusting favorite of the Church of Rome in the days of her power.

The petit jury system is very nearly

as bad. This consists of twelve individuals chosen to hear the evidence in

the "make-up" of the jovial cowboy. And what riders they are. One of our trim, straight riders at the Kentucky fairs would envy the carelessness and grace with which these riders of the plains sit their bounding Mustangs. Let a cow start off from the herd, the trained pony leaps to the chase, and a swift run he must make to distance the wild cow for a short way; the cow suddenly wheels and the pony jerks up, wheels on his hind feet, and is off like a shot in the new direction, and a horseman he must be who can back him in these sudden turns. But now about the soil, climate &c.

It is certainly a fertile country, producing cotton, wheat, oats, rye, and garden vegetables of all kinds are said to grow to perfection here. Corn will average in this county about with Ohio county, one year with another, and is now worth here 50 cents per bushel. Wheat and cotton are the money crops, both being grown at a large profit by the farmers. Peaches grow as well here as anywhere, is said, but apples are a failure—to dry and hot in the summers for them. One great advantage Texas has over most any other country, is their ever green pastures; winter and summer the grass is green and always highly nutritious; and stock are never fed but when worked. The "Curly Musquito" is the grass that grows over the plains, and comes up seemingly spontaneous everywhere. Notwithstanding the immense immigration, land is yet comparatively cheap in the vicinity of the railroad, and can be bought for three, four and five dollars per acre, within four or five miles of Elgin.

Timber, (pine), at the lumber yards on the railroad, sells at \$200 per hundred, very durable. The fences are usually posts with three planks nailed on them near the top, sometimes a single plank with a wire above and below it.

In this town there is a mill that has now a wide reputation as a flouring mill. It grinds a thousand bushels of wheat daily, and large quantities of flour is shipped from it. At the St. Louis fair of 1875, its flour took the first premium. The owners are wealthy capitalists, and have bought up large quantities of wheat, enough to run them until the next crop. The climate is singularly favorable to the growth and harvesting of wheat; the summers being dry, allowing the grain to be taken to mill unhurt from damp weather. Farming is the most profitable occupation of the country, that is, pays best for the capital and labor invested.

In my next, I will change the subject again, and, as I know your predilection for everything that pertains to the poetic art, I will try and give you a chapter on the poets and poetry of this strange people. Until then, may Allah preserve you.

They accuse the rulers of our country of exacting; but, I believe, in the matter of exactions, the tax-payers of this free enlightened Republic stand second to none. The host of office-holders, and tax-collectors required to collect and keep account of the enormous taxes levied by "the best government under the sun," are enough to keep the poorer classes in poverty for all time, leaving out altogether the enormous sums collected by the general government and State governments to run the machinery of the dilapidated finances of an almost ruined country.

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THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY,

BY
JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,

AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
neatness and dispatch at strict prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
prepaid at this office.

Our terms of subscription are \$2 00 per year,
invariably in advance.

Should the paper suspend publication, from
any cause, during the year, we will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish subscribers
for the unexpired portion of any paper of the
same size and weight.

Advertisers of business men are solicited;
exception of saloon keepers and dealers in in-
toxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns, under any circumstances.

All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.

Communications in regard to advertising, and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Starn, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. Jos. Maynard, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
E. R. Marcell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
E. L. Wise, Jailer, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Begins on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Lasch, Assessor, Cromwell.
G. Smith Fitchburg, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Bowell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Carey District, No. 1—P. H. Alford, Justice,
held March 1, June 17, September 23, December
18. E. F. Tilford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.

Cool Springs District, No. 2—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 3, June 13, September 2, De-
cember 16. D. J. Wise, Justice, held
March 15, June 2, September 16, December 2.
Centerville District, No. 3—W. P. Reader,
Justice, held March 21, June 14, September 30,
December 15. T. S. Bennett, Justice, held
March 18, June 23, September 15, December
30.

Bell's Store District, No. 4—Benj. Newton,
Justice, March 11, June 23, September 11, De-
cember 27. S. Woodward, Justice, March 21,
June 19, September 25, December 11.

Fortville District, No. 5—W. H. Cobb,
Justice, March 8, June 19, September 8, Decem-
ber 22. J. L. Burton, Justice, March 21, June
7, September 22, December 8.

Ellis District, No. 6—C. S. McElroy, March
8, June 21, September 2, December 23. Jas.
Miller, Justice, March 22, June 8, September
23, December 9.

Wartford District, No. 7—Jos. P. Cooper,
Justice, March 13, June 23, September 14, De-
cember 29. A. B. Bennett, Justice, March 25,
June 11, September 27, December 13.

Cromwell District, No. 8—Samuel Austin
Justice, March 27, June 16, September 29, De-
cember 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, March 17,
June 30, September 17, December 31.

Hartford District, No. 9—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, March 21, June 21, September 13, De-
cember 28. Jos. M. Leach, Justice, March 26,
June 12, September 25, December 14.

Sulphur Spring District, No. 10—R. G.
Wedding, Justice, March 19, June 5, Septem-
ber 21, December 7. Jas. A. Bennett, Justice,
March 8, June 18, September 7, December 21.

Bartlett District, No. 11—W. H. Champlin,
Justice, March 10, June 22, September 10, De-
cember 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, March 23,
June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mon-
day in January, April, July and October.

Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Cerrovo—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1875.

W. R. BONNER, LOCAL EDITOR.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

Special Notice.

We have erased from our subscription
list the names of all subscribers whose time has expired. We hope
they will all renew.

We will send THE HERALD from now
until the 1st of January next to any
address for 25 cents.

Address, enclosing the money, with
name, post-office address, county and
State, legibly written.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Hartford, Ky.

A Splendid Investment.

We will send the Farmers' Home
Journal, price \$2 00 per year, and THE
HARTFORD HERALD, price \$2 00 per
year, to the same address for the small
sum of \$3 00 per year. Send on the
money and get both papers.

We are now prepared to furnish of-
ficers with all kinds of blanks, and at
prices as low as you can buy them in
the cities.

Business fair.

Drummers few.

Court still progressing.

Lodge to-morrow night.

Hard times playing out.

Mite meets Friday night.

Notice the new "ads."

Tolerably cold, I thank you.

Hotels full of courting people.

Chills have about played out.

Several drunks the last few days.

What has become of the choir?

Horse-jockeys had a good time last
week.

Several indictments have been found
by the grand jury:

There will be preaching at Beaver
Dam church (D. V.) next Sunday.

J. W. Ford sells for cash—Drugs
cheap.

Last Saturday night a gang of
worthies curs killed two sheep belong-
ing to Rev. Chapman Crow.

A gentle rain Saturday and Satur-
day night, which will prove beneficial
to the wheat.

We learn that the wheat crops are
looking remarkably well, and are in a
fix to stand a pretty hard winter.

The Monitor says the main actress in
Cole's circus died on the show boat
at that city on Monday of last week.

Nearly everybody was blessed with
sweet music last week, furnished by
the Italian boys.

Again we have a number of com-
munications which we have to lay
over until next week.

Misses Carrie Gibson and Florence
Stevens, two charming belles of Beaver
Dam, visited this place Saturday, but
returned home Sunday evening.

To-day we publish an interesting
letter from Texas. Read it, and see
what our correspondent says about
the "Lone Star State."

The choir met at Buck Horn Mon-
day night, and Hartford was represent-
ed by Messrs. J. F. Rice and D. E.
Thomas.

Prices Reduced

And at the great clothing house of
J. Winter & Co., cor. 3d and Market,

Louisville, you will not fail to obtain a
bargain. Give them a call and see for
yourself.

Hon. Jno. Allen Murray, an able
lawyer of Cloverport, Ky., attended court
here last week, and honored us with a
call. He is a polished, interesting
gentleman, and his visit was one of much pleasure.

We acknowledge the receipt of
another nice lunch from the landlady
of the Crow House, sent us last night.
For a good meal and polite attention,
go to the Crow House.

W. P. Midkiff of color, was tried
yesterday morning, on the charge of
stealing coon skins, and sentenced to
hard labor on the street, with ball and
chain, for thirty-nine days.

Another Jall Bird Gone.

Jeff Allen made his escape last Mon-
day night. He was assisting the jailer
in putting the room in order, and had
gone out of the house in company with
Mr. Wise and another gentleman,
carrying a bucket of slop. Just as
they passed out of the door, the candle
was blown out by a puff of wind, and
while Mr. Wise returned to the house
to light it again, Allen made a break
and has not been seen or heard of since.
Up to this time Allen had conducted
himself well, and has shown no
disposition to break jail. Being in
bad health the jailer thought a little
out-door exercise would be beneficial,
and granted him the privilege of as-
sisting him around the house. Allen
was confined on the charge of stealing
mink skins. Mr. Wise is as attentive
as any jailer in the State, and nothing
can be attributed as carelessness
on his part.

It was at the party Friday night.
He had her cornered, and occasionally
a smile would steal over his face, and
then he would begin telling her sweet
things. He was little expecting any
one to be watching him, but we were.
He seemed in his glory, while she was
fully as well pleased. By this time the
thing had become interesting to us, and
we were determined to see the result,
so we concealed ourselves near them,
and paid close attention to their conver-
sation. Such language we never heard
used before, and only wish we could have
remembered it. He nudged and then
nudged, and by this time it would
have been impossible to see daylight
between them. Then we heard him say:
"Dearest one, if you love me say so."
She made no reply, when he continued:
"Well, if you think I'm a fool, or are you trying to
insult me? You may pain that strap
and don't want to say so, just squeeze
my hand." And she squeeze it.

To all Whom it may Concern

I have been indulgent for four
years—I ask you now to come forward
and settle your accounts, I cannot sup-
ply medicines for the sick, furnish my
family with the necessities of life, and
pay my debts without money. Hoping
you will answer my first and last
call, I remain,

J. W. FORD.

T. J. PEPPER.

The first meeting of the Mite society
came off at Hon. W. F. Gregory's
last Friday night, but owing to the
other entertainments in town, the
crowd was not as large as usual, but
those who attended report a pleasant
evening. It meets again Friday night.

Last Saturday we had a call from
Mr. A. G. Rowe, a young merchant
of spring "Lick." He arrived in town
Friday evening, and helped to swell
the large attendance at the hop at the
Hartford House. Alfonzo is a whole
team by himself, and his presence af-
forded much pleasure to his numerous
acquaintances.

We are in receipt of the *Sunny South*,
edited and published by John H. Seals,
at Atlanta, Ga. We pronounce it
one of the best literary papers in the
world, and advise our friends who
desire a paper of this kind to subscribe
for the *Sunny South*. Its contents are
of the most choice reading, and new and
interesting stories are always running
through its columns.

George E. Chin Convicted.

George E. Chin, one of the number
who has for several months been con-
fined in the county jail at this place,
stood his trial Monday, and yesterday
morning the jury declared him guilty,
the charge being that of horse stealing,
and he was sentenced for four years in
the county jail.

As he walked up the street we noticed

several bad bruises upon his
face and head. His wife was close
behind him. As a friend stopped him to
inquire the cause, we heard her say:

"There's nothing the matter with him,
only he told me my pin-back looked
like a bag of rags swung across a
Dutchman's back, and now he knows
who wears the breeches."

Last week we made mention of the
poisoning of the family of Charles W.
Massie, and also chronicled the death
of three of his children, since which time
we have received intelligence of the
death of another one of his children,
but are glad to announce that Mr.
Massie has about recovered. We also
learn from the physician who attended
the family that it was what is known
as "milk-sick," and not that of poison-
ing. We gave the statement as we
received it, and are glad to learn that
it was not the work of man.

Seizure of Cigars.

Mr. W. T. King, U. S. Collector,
has been making heavy seizures upon
cigars in this, the 2d District. Last
week he made a trip to Henderson,
where he found 87,000 cigars that were
not stamped and cancelled as the law
requires them to be. From Henderson
he went to Madisonville, where he
also found 12,000, which not only
failed to comply with the law, but
were intended as a swindle. He then
went from Madisonville to Hopkins-
ville, where he got the nice little sum
of 120,000. He has also visited several
small towns in the district where he
found more, but the number we could
not learn, but he says the total amount
is about 300,000.

The Patent Razor-Strap.

"Mister hov you got any o' them
new kind o' razor-straps?" said a tall,
rough looking specimen from the back-
woods, as he stalked up to the counter
of a hardware store the other day.

"Yes, sir;" said the clerk, bright-
ening at the sight of a customer, "I
have the very thing you want. Here,
sir, is the latest thing in the way of
razor straps. These are all the go,
and I'll venture to say, sir, that after
a trial of them, you will use no other."

"I never seed the kind I want, but
I hev heern of em," remarked the cus-
tomer, "and I believe the name of em
is octavo-complex, or something like it.
Is that the name of this?" he asked, as
he took the one banded him and drew
it from the case.

"Yes," answered the clerk, "that is
the name, or, very near it. This is
the concave-concave strap, and it is ahead
of anything else out."

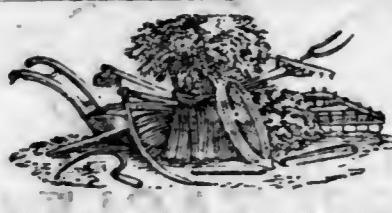
"I haven't got nary new one,"
anxiously inquired the tall individual,
as he looked searchingly at the concave
sides of the article in his hands.

"Why, that is a new one. I got it
only a few days ago, and it has not
been used a particle. I wouldn't sell
you an old one."

"Well, mebbe you wouldn't unless
I was fool enough to buy it. If this
is a new one, how does it happen that
the middle is whetted away till it is
ready to break in two?"

"Why, my friend, that is the way
they are made; and it is the shape that
makes them excel the ordinary strap,"
replied the clerk. Let me explain its
superior qualities. You see—"

THE HERALD.



AGRICULTURAL.

An Essay by a Lady Granger.

The following essay was read by Mrs. M. B. Chaddock, before Pleasant Dale Grange, Illinois, on the anniversary of the order.

"Brothers and sisters, we are here to-day to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and when I look over this assembly, there is one thing that pleases me more than all the rest—that there are more sisters than brothers present.

I like to see the women interested in this movement, for this order has done, is doing, and will do more, for the enfranchisement of women than all other forces combined, to elevate the sisterhood and educate them."

It has been the custom in all ages of the world for men to meet together and take counsel, and from these meetings women have been excluded. We have obeyed the Scriptural injunction, to learn of our husbands. But all that has changed. We now go to the Grange meetings and learn for ourselves. A new era has dawned on our lives.

Sisters, let us move onward. We must think, we must read—not novels and comic almanacs, but good, solid reading, that will be of practical use to us in raising our families and living our own lives.

Every woman should make herself familiar with the laws of light and heat, the properties of the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink. We know that plants shut away from the sun, wither and die. But do we know why this is so? We must learn to ventilate our sleeping rooms, and not breathe over and over again the noxious gases that come from our lungs. We must learn how to purify our cellars, by the use of lime and other disinfectants, so that the seeds of disease and death may not be planted in our midst. We must learn to prepare the food for our tables, so that the life-supporting principles be not destroyed; and we must learn to clothe our bodies so that the circulation may be equalized.

Sisters, we must learn to look upon man as of more importance than matter; we must spend more time in aesthetic culture, and less in ruffling our dresses—our dresses will fade and wear out, but the impressions made upon our minds are there for all eternity. We have been taught that every woman has a soul. We must learn that woman is a soul, a spirit, having a body to accomplish a certain mission on earth, and that this body should be at the command of the soul, not the slave of anything.

The social element is the one great feature of this movement. We are placed in this world to help and cheer each other. The battle of life to some is mere pastime, and to others everything comes by the hardest; to such let us lend a helping hand, and, what is sometimes better, speak a cheering word. Our weekly meetings together, should be social visits—to see our neighbors and friends; to have a chance to exchange quiet pieces, dress patterns and newspapers; to laugh and talk, and have a good time generally, with no cooking to do, and no dishes to wash. I tell you sisters, 'tis a sign of the good time coming, when the rattle of the dish pan and the banging shall be heard no more from afar.

Brothers and sisters, we must learn to be charitable; we must learn to be just. Let us be true men and women; true to ourselves true to each other and true to the world. During the time the Roman empire was at its height kings abdicated their thrones in order to become Roman citizens, for to be a Roman citizen was accounted a greater honor than to be a king. Such let our renown be, that men in high places will be glad to resign their salaries for the sake of being Patrons. Let us be above party corruption and individual jealousy, and the time will come when to be a Patron of Husbandry will be the highest honor of an American citizen."

Wintering Foals.

The season is now approaching when the proper treatment of spring foals, during the winter season, is an important question for the consideration of the breeder, and to this end we suggest the following as embodying the result of long and successful experience:

It may be set down as a well settled point that they should be well kept and protected from the storms of winter, but this does not imply that they should be constantly housed up and pampered with heated grain. All older young and growing animals, they

require an abundance of fresh air and exercise, and should have free opportunity of indulging in the gambols, and frolics, and races to which their nature prompts them, and which is so essential in order to properly distend the lungs, swell the veins, invigorate the entire system, and make a hardy, healthy, active horse.

Give muscle and bone forming food in abundance, but feed corn sparingly, and, if at all, only in the coldest weather. Oats and wheat, bran and grass, and hay in abundance, will make the colt grow; and exercise, with protection from severe storms, will give more corn with the feed, as that produces fat, which is a protection from the cold.

Were we to be compelled to choose between the two extremes of close confinement, with high feeding on heating grain, and no exercise, and the other of running at large in the fields, exposed to the merciless storms of winter, with free access to the corn crib, we should毫不犹豫地 take the latter course as likely to develop the hardier, healthier, stouter horse, because we regard the opportunity for abundant exercise as absolutely essential to a healthy, harmonious development in all young animals. But generous feeding and secure housing from inclement weather are not incompatible with plenty of exercise, and such a course of treatment will bring the youngsters through the winter in perfect health, with constitution unimpaired, and growth unchecked.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

The Crops and Prices.

Except the corn and meat crops the year's harvest has generally been gathered, and we have an approximately correct idea of the result; and the corn crop can now be estimated with a good degree of accuracy. Taken as a whole the results of a year's work in the West and Northwest must be regarded as very fairly satisfactory. Taking into full account the losses by rains, by grasshoppers, and untimely frosts, losses which bear heavily on certain localities, it still remains true that the aggregate yields of the great staples will be large, and what is equally important, at least fair prices are promised.

The hog crop is light. Prices are high. While we believe it is good policy to send the hogs to market so soon as they are in the best condition, it seems a mistake to forward so large numbers of inferior and half-fattened hogs. Thus far choice hogs have been in good demand. Corn is worth a good price, but it will pay to feed it until the hogs are in really good condition for the market.

The cattle market seems in a singular condition. The receipts at Chicago are very large, which is not surprising, but the larger part of the cattle sent forward are of poor quality. Those sell at low prices; so low that it would seem no profit can be afforded. With good grass in many localities, abundant corn, fodder, and many localities soft corn which must be fed this fall, it would seem advisable for farmers to purchase some of these stock cattle which are selling at low prices. We expect good although probable not high prices for all good beesves, after this glut of pork stock is worked off.

Prices for grain still fluctuate somewhat. It is impossible to predict with certainty their future, but by those who do not expect to hold their crops until next spring, the probable effect of the closing of water transportation and the usual advance in freight rates is worth thinking about.

One year with another, we believe the farmer who sells his crops comparatively early, realizes fully as much as he who practices the holding policy, and we see no reason for advising the general holding back of any crops now.

We have no wishes to raise rose-colored pictures of prosperity which does not exist, but, while misfortunes and failures have come to individuals and to some localities, it certainly is true that the West as a whole has reason to be thankful for general fair crops and fair prices.—*Western Rural.*

Improve Corn Cribs.

Our common Russian rat burrows in the ground, and never makes a nest in the corn crib, though he has no objections to going into it for his meals; but he also likes to have his burrow under same rubbish, buildings, or similar protection, where the dogs cannot reach him; but, in this crib, which is on posts two and a half or three feet from the ground, there is no place for him to burrow, as the rat would be exposed to the spade or dog, and the result is that he never burrows in the crib.

The cribs may be eight feet wide, and of any length. On the farms the cribs are thirty-two feet long, and with posts ten feet high,

though twelve feet would have been better. The outside is of stock boards, battened with fencing plain and split, making the battens three inches wide. The space between the cribs are twelve feet wide, with floor overhead, with trap door in the center for shoveling up through. The inside of the cribs have common fencing put on horizontally, with spare spaces for airing the corn on the inside, and the bottom floor is of three inch strips, placed an inch and a half apart to allow the air to pass up through the corn, and to prevent molding. On the inside it is boarded below the crib in order to exclude pigs and poultry from entering the space between the cribs, and sliding doors are used. The crib is thus waterproof on the outside, and yet by opening the door a free circulation of air is obtained, as well as the upward ventilation up through the bottom of the slab-work. Any corn that is shelled off in the crib passes down through these slats to the ground, and yet it is under cover, and is good food for the poultry and pigs, if the latter are permitted to visit the premises. If the cribs are near the ground, the rats will burrow under them, filling the space with loose earth from their burrows, and thus enflame the chickens. In fact, rats and chickens are antagonistic, as the rats will eat both chickens and chickens' food; and if you cannot get after the rats with a spade, the dog will not do it.

Such a crib will hold over 3,000 bushels in the ear, and 1,000 bushels of grain on the floor above. Then it gives a room 12 by 32 feet for wagons or farm implements. A shed on one side for the poultry, and on the other for implements, will be useful and may be cheaply constructed. The Industrial University has a crib something on this plan, but the floor is too near the ground, and I find this to be often a defect.—*Rural, in Chicago Tribune.*

Primitive Plowing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: "On our way back to Temisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence or railroad can permit, the process of plowing as commonly practiced in this country. The plow itself is almost a fac-simile of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself to all agriculturists on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft, about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long, and attached to the shaft by means of mortise and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scorching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

Protect the Strawberry Beds.

It being beyond the power of the horticulturist, in most cases, to protect the orchard from the hard freezing of winter, and thus protect the fruit buds, it stands the lower of fruit in hand to protect the small varieties as far as possible. The strawberry is one of the most desirable of fruits, and should be found on the table of every farmer, and can just as well be, for it is almost a certain crop with proper care. Cover the bed with a thin coating of light mulch, such as rotten straw, which has become dry, then cover with marshy hay or clean straw. A light coat is better than to risk too much, as the vines may be smothered by the heavy coat.

After the danger of frost is over in the spring's rime of the coarser material leaving the finer as a mulch during the growing season. Great damage is often done about the time the berries ripen, by drought, and it is of much importance to protect the plants from this as from the freezing weather of winter. If the mulch is put on in the fall, it will prevent the ground from being beaten down, and put in a condition to break when the frost is going out in the spring.

There is nothing on so small a piece of ground that will pay better for the time required upon it, and the only wonder is that farmers do not more generally avail themselves of the advantages of a small patch of strawberries.—*Western Rural.*

Truth Truths.

I know a farmer who bought a lumber wagon now almost thirty years ago, and to-day it is nearly as good as new. It has been in constant use, but always kept under shelter when not behind his team in the field or on the road. A neighbor of his bought one at the same time and made at the same shop, but in consequence of always leaving it out of doors it went to ruin years ago, and now he has bought a new wagon for the third time. This is a fact, and the men are living to-day, one a successful farmer, with plenty of money to use and to loan, the other an example of the worst effects of the opposite system. This one instance alone is sufficient to "point a moral." It should teach a lesson to every man engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. To be constantly buying farm-tools is more than a farmer can afford. Implements are expensive, and they should be made to last by being cared for. Every farmer should have a tool-house, and when a tool is not in use it should stand or hang in its place. A careful inventory of such tools occasionally would do much toward keeping them in their place and in good repair. Industry, economy and system will be of as much service to farmers as to any other class.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Maxims for Farmers.

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perishes from famine than founder.

That a horse who lays his ear back and looks lightning, when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrapping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent at one hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging around country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regular and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly.

Household Hints.

Valuable Recipes.

CATSKILL APPLE PUDDING.—One pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten to a froth, one teaspoon of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter, four large apples chopped; stir well; bake in deep tins; serve hot, with butter and sugar.

SUNDERLAND PUDDING.—One cup of milk, one egg, one and a half cups flour. Stir well together, bake in cups about twenty minutes, and serve with a sweet sauce.

FROM LEITCHFIELD.

LEITCHFIELD, Ky., Nov. 15.

Our two weeks' term of Circuit court being concluded, the officers of same, especially the attorneys and clerks, congratulate themselves on the flattering prospects of a happy "little quiet."

It is unfortunate for Grayson as well as for several other counties in the 5th District, that the terms of court are too short for the disposition of the litigated cases. And this fact necessitates the immediate creation of an auxiliary court of some kind, for pleas must be heard. But what character of court will best serve the interests and demands of the people, is a question well worth the consideration of our people at an early day; for the legislature of the State will soon convene, and it is probable that the first business of importance before that body, will be the discussion of this question, resulting in the establishment of a court coincident with the wishes and choice of the district. Then let the people begin to signify their choice between a Common Pleas and a Criminal court.

The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scorching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

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